TIEWS OF PROMIMENT IRISH CARSMEN.

Probability of a Crew from Dublin Coming Over.

AN IRISH SCULLER'S INTENTIONS.

The Winner in the Oxford and Cambridge Race Likely to Represent the Thames.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3, 1876. It must be admitted either that the Dublin boating men are very apathetic or else that they have quite given up, in despair of its feasibility, the notion of rowing in the intercollegiate contest or, indeed, in America at all. It is hard to account otherwise for their seeming indifference in the matter. Not having heard from Rev. Mr. Leslie, the Vice President of the Boat Club, or from Mr. Bushe, the Captain of the Rowing Club, I communicated with both as soon as the Herann of January 19 came to hand. I showed them the article on the International Rowing Race, and requested them to let me know their opinion as to the chances under the conditions there sketched of the clubs sending over crews. Mr. Bushe has not yet given his opinion. But I know he holds a strong view against the desirability of the young rowing men going over and a strong opinion of the impossibility of their going if they desired. Mr. Leslie was much struck with the article, and fully appreciated the kindness and generous spirit toward Ireland which suggested it. Subsequently I received this note from him :-

TRINITY COLLEGE, TRINITY COLLEGE,
DUBLIN, February, 1876 }
I have not heard anything about the matter since you spoke to me on the subject. The suggestions of the firsals, if acted on, would certainly go a long way to inclinate the project. Should I learn anything of a setnite character relating to the subject you may expect to hear from me. Yours faithfully,
JOHN W. LESLIE.

Meantime I had received a note from Mr. G. H. Pentfand, the ex-Captain of the University Boat Club, a copy of which I forwarded you last mail, who still holds effice until his successor be appointed. MR. LESLIE'S VIEWS.

The letter speaks for itself. But the writer had not seen the HERALD article of January 19. So I thought, it well to see Mr. Leslie, who is acknowledged to be the ruling spirit of the University rowing organization I had a long conversation with him to-day. He has been amazingly impressed by the article in the HERALD of January 19—not at all so much by the suggestions, so considerate and generous, as by the fact that the Henaud should so confidently appeal to the public spirit of the rowing organizations in America. Hence he did not recede at all from what he had stated in his letter, that "those suggestions, if acted on would go a long way to facilitate the project." But he observed that, after all, certain preliminary money diffi-culties will still remain practically insurmountable. As he put it very strongly, the class of young men, even in Oxford and Cambridge, and still more in Dublin, who "go in" for boating are not those with whom money is abundant. Now, even if passages were free, still "one could not venture so lar as America without some sovereigns in one's pocket." Hence he is disposed to consider this money difficulty as paramount, and as likely to effectively prevent any action on the part of the

THE JOINT CREW. I referred to the statement of Mr. Pentland respecting the joint crew to row at Philadelphia. He knew of this "project," but evidently distrusted, not the good will of the promoters but their ability to carry it

through. Here, again, it is the money difficulty that is

likely to stop the way. A REPRESENTATIVE IRISH CREW.

In the progress of our conversation Mr. Leslie reverted to his suggestion of a week ago. The arrangement most likely to succeed, in his opinion, is a competition placed on a national basis. Were the Managing Committee of the Philadelphia Centennial Regatta to issue an invitation to Ireland to send over a representative Irish crew this challenge would most bably be taken up cordially. The honor of "Old Ireand" would be deemed to be involved; a crew would be selected, as a rifle team, by competition opened to the whole nation. This would enable, for example, Cork crews to compete, whereas in the intercollegiate oject they have no place. The moment a national competition was mooted and a national crew proposed to be selected subscriptions would be forthcoming most liberally to defray all expenses. In this way the best Irish oarsmen would really be secured; whereas under the proposed arrangement, as it stands at present, there is no security that, if a crew were to go to America, it would include the best Irish carsmen, or even the best men from the University. For nothing but a subscription can float the best men over the Atlantic, and a subscription will not be forthcoming, except for a "national" competition. Is it too late to ask the Philadelphia Regatta Committee to consider this matter? If they do consider it and are disposed to view it favorably, it would be desirable that the date fixed should be such as would afford a suf-Scient time to enable the Irishmen to cross and train in America subsequent to the usual Irish and British engagements. For this purpose the contest ought not to come off before the first ten days or fortnight of

September. AN INTERNATIONAL CONTEST. Such is the drift of Mr. Leshe's observations. In support of his opinion-that the two University clubs. as such, will not take up the invitation for the inter collegiate contest-he stated that he had spoken to some members of his own club stace our last conversation a week ago, and they all seemed disinclined to entertain the idea. Hence he infers the project is really beyond the scope and means of a club, and ought to take the form of an international contest. How justly the Rowing Club, as distinguished from the Boat Club, may be regarded as the genuine "tory" club of the old "true blue" stamp, is evidenced by their casy-going behavior in this business. Somehow they do not seem to have well assimilated the fact that beating organizations and rowing competitions are in full force outside the "United Kingdom." To conclude, I greatly fear Mr. Leslie will be found to be a true prophet, and that, except under the conditions of an international competition, Irish boating men will not be found rowing on American waters this year.

Nors .- Mr. G. H. Pentland's letter, to which the correspondent refers, was published in the HERALD of

THE PROBABLE IRISH FOUR-CARED CREW WHO WILL COME TO AMERICA-THE IRISH REPRE-SENTATIVE SCULLES INTENDS TO ROW ON

THE SCHUNLKILL. Dunits, Feb. 5, 1876. . I have just received the fellowing from Mr. A. Bushe, Jr., the Captain of the Publin University Row-

the Giab:

Benespee, Feb. 5, 1876.

I would have written to you much sooner, but I waited until I could get down here, where I would meet with the rowing men. I have been talking to Mr. Labatt, whom I may term our representative sculler. It is his present intention to go ever and scull at the Philadelphia regatta. (Mind. I speak merely of intentions, as intimated to me.) Mr. Labatt is negotiating with the combined crew, with a viow to carrying out the following scheme:

He is not one of the "four" proposed as the crew to go to the Philadelphia regatta, but he suggests that as the crew will have a "space man," making (altogether) five, he should join them, and so make up a "inx" for the inter-university race—if this latter he put off to September. Mr. Labatt also proposes to scull in the double scullers, are accorded.

he should join them, in this latter he possible there inversity race—if this latter he possible the content Mr. Labatt also proposes to scull in the ole scullers' race, provided he can find a satiable aner. Mr. Labatt's name is the only one which I approximate the permission to mention. I days say you know names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very names of the others as well as I do. Yours very name of the other name of the

The "combined crew" referred to above has been already mentioned in my letter of January 27, and (as at present arranged) will consist of G. M. Pentland cex-Captain of Boat Club), two Messrs. Barrington and Mr. Hicksen, with Mr. Alexander Pentland for "Efth,"

The parentheses in Mr. Bushe's letter are intended as a gentie restoration of the opinion already expressed both by homself and by Mr. Leslie, that when it comes

to the actual payment of the money difficulties may arise which youthful enthusiasm at present declines to contemplate. Mr. Leslie is positive that the only way to most those difficulties successfully is to make the contest an international one and to send over an Irish

THE AMERICAN CENTENARY BOAT RACE. [From Bell's Life, Feb. 5.]

\* \* Whether the universities, or either of them, will feel disposed to attend the regatta at Philadelphia remains to be seen. It is not likely, however, that both will go, and whichever crew is defeated in the forthcoming race on the Thames, that same university will probably not enter for the American event. The successful university in that contest might consider the matter, but what would be the result of their deliberations on the subject it would be very speculative to foretell or suggest. The chief objection would probably be in the way of expense, but if a suitable crew can be found ready to give up their time, and should be willing to go, such an objection as expense, in a country like our own, ought not for a moment to come in the way. If the resident members of the University are unable to raise a sufficient sum for the purpose. surely there are many old University men "down" who would be only too willing to help in a matter in which they to a large extent are interested. This matter may, however, for the present, be allowed to rest; and the final point for consideration is whether England is to be represented at all at the forthcoming international regatta. From information at our command we are glad to say that we have every reason to believe that she will. The meeting has every likeliheod of being a grand affair; it held at a most convenient time of the year, and English amateur carsmen, occupying the position they do in the aquatic world, will be failing in their duty if no British crew is present at the great aquatic fite which takes place at Philadelphia next August. Although nothing has as yet been officially decided, we believe the matter has been more than talked over in the London Rowing Club, and that one of the officers of that representative English rowing club—if we may so call it—well known for his indeflugable efforts, has already interrogated one or two gentlemen as to the possibility of their being able to find time to go, which will, probably, be the only objection that in this instance can be raised to a crew being sent. As time goes on we shall probably hear more of the matter, and, in conclusion, we feel certain that we shall only be echoing the unanimous voice of metropolitan carsmen generally in expressing the hope that one crew, at least, from old Father Thames may be seen at Philadelphia next August.

THE WARD CREW.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I notice an article in your issue of Tuesday morning signed "Amateur," in which some pertinent and timely questions were put concerning the whereabouts and doings of the Ward Brothers, the heroes of 1872, in relation to the coming Centennial regatta, which, in point of importance, will as overshadow the last international contest on Saratoga Lake as daylight doth darkness. Having some little knowledge bearing upon the important questions propounded by "Amateur" I would ask the favor of a small space in your crowded paper to not only enlighten him, but also that portion of the American people who take an interest in athletic sports (and the number is daily increasing, I am happy to believe), and who desire to see America fitly represented in the coming professional races, which will be hotly contested by the best crews that "all England" can turn out.

In the first place the innumerable Ward Brothers are all alive and enjoying that sound health that can only come from honest toil and the leading of frugal, tem parate lives. In season they are all shad fishermen, and I guess not alone Josh but all of the old four are at and I guess not alone Josh but all of the old four are at present engaged "in mending their nets" and otherwise getting ready for the approaching shad fishing. As to what they are doing "to seal their vertice of "2" I can answer that they are doing nothing, and the reason why is that they can't afford to. It would cost at least \$2,000 to get up a four-oared crew, such a one as the people of the country would like to see row in "75 against the world. This expense, of course, includes everything—the time of six men, the cost of their training expenses and their "rig." Josh to-day is a better man physically than he ever was; as sound as a dollar, and I believe if the money could be raised for him he could get up a crew that would duplicate his last, victory and carry the Stars and Stripes to the fore in this centennial year of the country's independence. Our college men and amateurs are all being supplied with the sinews of war to enable them to make a successful campaign; but who will lend a belping hand to our professionals (and who can so fairly represent us as the Ward Brothers, under the leadership of Josh)? They are all hardworking men, none of them burdened with riches; but if the way can be opened to them they will, I doubt not, once more step forth and save our honor and pride.

BASE BALL MATTERS.

THE AMATEUR CONVENTION-THE BUSINESS TO BE TRANSACTED-NOTES AND GOSSIP.

When the National Association of Amateur Base Ball Players adjourned their meeting in Boston last spring it was to meet in Philadelphia at half-past ten A. M., March 8, 1876. The session will be held in the Assembly Building, No. 108 South Tenth street. Secretary Blodget will issue the call next week, and it is believed that the meeting will be a full and interesting one. There are now twenty-eight clubs enrolled in the association, not including those who have disbanded since the meeting last spring.

The association has for its purpose to foster and per-

petuate the national game; but as yet no good results have come from its action. Last year it adopted an admirable code of rules; but how far were they carried out by ball players? It is a disgraceful fact that, during last season, more "revolving" and semi-professionnlism were indulged in than during any previous season. The association was formed for the purpose of eradicating these evils; but, although it has had two years to take some steps toward their extirpation, it has done little or nothing. The rule which prevents a club from offering a player any "money, place or emolument" for his services can be more easily evaded. than that which stipulates that no player shall participate in any match game in one nine within sixty days from the time that he appeared on the field as a number of another club. That "revolving" was indulged in to a large extent last year is proved by the number of protests that were sent in to the Judiciary Committee. That body, however, acted with insufficient promptness and vigor in holding its meetings and dealing out justice to the guilty ones. Several attempts to meet were made. which resulted in necessary adjournment, wit transacting any business, for the reason that a quo was not present. When the committee did mees the least with entirely too lenient a hand with the law least with entirely too lenient a hand with the law which they could allow the revolvers to squeeze. On
the occasion of a game between the Keystones, of this
city, and the Hobokens, which occurred last fail on the
Elysian Fields, a player who had donned the uniform
of the New York Club was approached by a
friend and accostd with the reproach, "You
have no right to play in this club. You
have no right to play in this club. You
have no right to play in this club. You
have played in another nine inside of sixty
daya." "What difference does it make?" replied the
revolver, "the Judiciary Committee will never meet
again, and no harm can come to me." This is an example of the feeling engendered by the sictificances of
those who had been elected to protect the fraternity
from such abuses. The better class of the players of
this vicinity, however, are aware of the torpid condition of last year's Judiciary, and will use their influence
at the coming Convention to elect only vigorous and upright men to that important committee.

The gentlemen who were elected to the offices of
president, vice president, secretary and treasurer last
year have all performed their respective duties faultlessly, and it is thought of nominating the same ticket
for the centennial year.

This well known organization, which is one of the
few bone fide first class amateur clubs of the country,
is at last prepared to make known its nine for this
year, viz :—Sage, enteher; Fallon, pitcher; isherwood,
first base; Louighin, second base; Pursell, third base;
Tracy, short stop, Gedney, left field, not even excepting the picked team which she most powerful amateur
nine that New York ever put on the field, not even excepting the picked team which she matched against a
similar one from Brooklyn on the Union Ground's last
fall. The Arlingtons have fitted up their rooms, at No.
238 Fourth avenue, very bandsomely, and the club is
now in a highly successful sondition, both financially
and socially.

That admirable fields for the first.

That admirable fielder, John Hayes, is reported as That admirable fielder, John Hayes, is reported as intending to enter semi-professionalism during the coming season and will play left field for the Chelseas, of Brooklyn. That club will be under the management of Mr. Van Delit, late manager of the Atlantics, and will take the place of the Atlantics on the Union Grounds. Hourigan, last season's left fielder, will play short stop, and he is a good player in the position. With the exception of this change and that of right fielder the Chelsea nine will be the same as that of last year.

he Alaskan, of this city, who achieved quite a notoriety by winning several important games during the latter part of last season, will present a strong nine this year. The players are:—Quilty, catcher; Hankinson, patcher; Rice, first base; Rorke, second base; Cayton, a s. Cowell, short stop; Sullivan, left field; Hovey, centre field, and Hadley, of last year's Hobokun's right field. THE COURTS.

WASHINGTON PLACE POLICE COURT. Before Judge Kilbreth.

HIGHWAY BOBBERY. As Michael McCabe, of No. 829 Eleventh avenue, was passing by the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Eighth wenue early yesterday morning his arms were pinioned from behind, and two men held him fast while a third took his silver watch and chain, valued at \$25, and \$3 in money from his pockets. The robbers then released their victim, and McCabe followed one of them, and, by his cries for assistance, attracted the attention of Officer Officers for assistance, attracted the attention of Officer Officers of the Twentieth precinct. McCabe and the officer pursued their "man" into a saloon at the corner of Forty-first street and Tenth avenue. Upon his arrest and identification the robber throw the watch and chain on the floor. In court yesterday the prisoner stated that his name was John Fitzgerald, and he resisted at No. 444 West Forty-fith street. He denied the charge, and was head in \$3,000 to answer.

HE ABANDONS HIS WIFE AND CHILD. Mrs. Eliza Hawthorne, of No. 101 East Nineteenth street, charged her husband, Charles Hawthorne, of No. 30 Waverley place, a young Englishman, with abandonment. Mrs. Hawthorne, who is young and prepossessing, stated that she was married to Hawthorne six months sgo, and he was the father of thorne six months sgo, and he was the father of her child, now three months old. She was seduced previous to the marriage, and shortly after the marriage deremony Hawthorne's mother took her to an institution in Clinton place, giving a fictitious name, where she was confined. After her recovery she called at Hawthorne's house, but his mother refused to let her in. Thereupon she consulted with her mother and caused his arrest for abandonment. Judge Rilbreth ordered Hawthorne to jurnish \$300 bail to pay his wife \$5 per week for her support.

A DISHONEST PORTER.

On Saturday morning Detective Dunn, of the Central Office, arrested James Wright, a porter in the employ of Messrs, Draper & Owen, No. 508 Broadway, The firm have missed goods, consisting of buttons and firm have missed goods, consisting of buttons and trimmings, for some time past, and notified Superintendent Walling. The detective arrested Wright as he was coming out of No. 97 Mercer street, a tailor's store, occupied by Jacob Cohen. A search warrant was assued, and several packages of buttons and \$500 worth of tailor's trimmings found in Cohen's store were identified by Mr. Draper as being part of the stolen property. Cohen was arrested, and upon examination yesterday the above facts were sworn to. Wright was held in \$1,000 for largeny and Cohen in \$2,000 for receiving stolen goods.

THE GAMBLING LAW. Martin Mackey and Charles Landry, of No 39 Sullivan street, were held in \$500 bah each for violating the lottery law. The prisoners were in charge of a policy shop at No. 39 Sullivan street when Officer Reynolds, of the Eighth precinct, made a raid on the place and succeeded in arresting the men and seizing several printed slips of the "Old Kentucky Lottery."

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Kasmire. PRICE OF A SHEEP.

Thomas Mullen, a tramp, on Saturday stole a dressed sheep, valued at \$5, from in front of the butcher store of Jacob Gaub, at No. 266 Broome street. He was carrying off his prize through Delancey street when over-hauled by Gaub and a police officer. Judge Kasmire yesterday held him in \$500 ball to answer. A DISORDERLY HOUSE,

On Saturday night the police of the Tenth precinct made a raid on the disorderly house at No. 148 Forsyth street, and arrested the proprietor, John Anslet, and twenty-five of the inmates. Yesterday Ansiet was held in \$1,000 ball to answer, and the lumates were discharged with a reprimand.

THE EXCISE LAW.

Herman Wilbes, of No. 149 Stanton street, and John Kehner, of No. 101 Essex street, and John O'Connor, of No. 136 Chrystic street, gave bail in \$100 each to answer a charge of violating the Excise law in having sold liquor without license.

A JUNK DEALER'S CRIME. A few days ago a boy named Daniel Kelly, aged ten years, living at No. 10 Scammel street, sold to Michael Duffy, a junk dealer at No. 313 Delancey street, a quantity of trass keys and escutcheons. Officer Cook, of the Seventh precinct, heard of the occurrence, and arrested Duffy for violation of the law, which prohibits junk dealers from purchasing any goods from minors. Judge Kasmire held Duffy in \$500 ball to answer.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT. Before Judge Murray.

HYMEN IN COURT. Ellen Donnell, No. 49 North Broadway, Yonkers, appeared at this court yesterday to prefer a complaint against Benjamin Benton, No. 717 Seventh avenue, and William Myers, No. 573 West Fifty-second street, for having abducted her daughter, Mary Donnell A warrant having abducted nor daughter, shary bonnell A warrant had been issued and the parties found with Miss Donnell at the Eagle Theatre, where they were arrested. On being brought to court yesterday morning it was ascertained that she had voluntarily left her home with Benton, and that Myers had simply acted as measuring for them. Judge Murray, deeming it a pity to separate them, united them in wedlock, amid the general amusement of the assembled court.

HARLEM POLICE COURT. Before Judge Smith. STEALING LEAD PIPE.

On Saturday morning the unoccupied house No. 229 East Seventy-ninth street was entered by burglars, and \$23 worth of lead pipe abstracted therefrom. On information received from John Barwack, of East Seventy-fourth street, a junk dealer, to whom the pipe had been sold, it was found that the culprits were John had been sold, it was sound that the culprits were John Powers, No. 330 Seventy-sixth street, and Morgan Bailey, of 109th street. Powers was accordingly arrested by Officer Murtha, of the Twenty-third precinct, and on being arraigned at this court yesterday, although pleading not guilty, was committed in default of \$1,000 ball to answer. A warrant has been placed in the hands of Officer MacCarthy, of the Twenty-third precinct, for the arrest of Bailey, the prisoner's accomplice in the burglary. ce in the burglary.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Judge Bixby, Thomas Dunleavy, Frank Wielt, Henry D. Campbell, Frank Kelly, Thomas Callahan and James Murphy were all held in \$500 bail to answer on a charge of being eye-witnesses of a dog fight at No. 51

Mary Clark, of No. 238 West Twenty-fifth street, was held at the Washington place Police Mary Chark, of No. 338 west twenty-hith street, was held at the Washington place Police Court yesterday in \$1,000, on a charge of steading a pocketbook containing \$5 50 from Martha Harris, of No. 25 Clark street, while the latter was purchasing goods on Saturday in Lisle's store, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street,

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-Held by Judge Law-rence. -Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Third Mon-SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Case on, No. 98.

SUPERME COURT—SPECIAL INER. -CASC OR, NO. 98, SUPERME COURT—Part 2.—Nos. 1002, 650, 1028, 173, 225, 2398, 982, 45214, 4224, 4225, 4087, 1142, 574, 1026, 876, 1084, 1918, 14, 1136, 2531, 2532, 1232, 1232, 970, 3384, 2332, 2532, 1232, 1232, 1232, 1238, 1238, 1253, 1254, 1258, 872, 748, 844, 320, 1059, 1138, 1244, 1804, 1756, 2336, 1228, Part 3.—Nos. 1189, 2330, 1131, 1155, 1161, 2206, 2507, 1421, 53, 1250, 1069, 1111, 673, 1105, 1803, 6514, 1139, 1213, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2324, 2335, SUPERIOR COURT-Part 1 .- Non 509, 1217, 1397, 731, SUPREIOR COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 509, 1217, 1397, 731, 1675, 923, 627, 827, 283, 1856, 823, 715, 865, 1824, 919, Part 2.—Nos. 528, 1834, 984, 848, 778, 990, 1000, 1004, 986, 988, 1358, 904, 1972, 718, 8007, 874, 986, 1358, 904, 1972, 718, 8007, 874, 986, 1358, 904, 1972, 718, 8007, 176, 6, 18, 1, 90, 22, 33, 82, 35, 36, 38, Court of Common Please—Part 1.—Ready—Nos. 254, 589, 2949, 777, 955, 956, 969, 177, 51, 2281, 896, 2283, 2373, 1690, 1137, 1554, 45, 2122, 1773, 1692. Set down.—Nos. 1699, 670%, 700, 1618, 886, 2071, 1555, 1556, 1638, Part 2.—Nos. 1609, 1073, 1470, 1282, 1355, 2574, 1818, 824, 1292, 1796, 2188, 1294, 1494, 1494, 1797, 1797, 884 down.—Nos. 1598, 1494, 1496, 1789, 1797, 884 down.—Nos. 1694, 1595, 1496, 1496, 1789, 1797, 884 down.—Nos. 1496, 1595, 1496, 1496, 1789, 1797, 884 down.—Nos. 1798, 1799, Court of Common Please—Equity Term.—Nos. 3, 29, Court of Common Please—Equity Term.—Nos. 3, 29,

RT OF COMMON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM. - Nos. 3, 29,

Nos. 1795, 1799.
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Nos. 3, 29, 14, 24, 12.
MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 6054, 6682, 6168, 2029, 6489, 6440, 6821, 0261, 1551, 5857, 3186, 3881, 3883, 3911, 3941. Part 2.—Nos. 3365, 2891, 6136, 2552, 2797, 3821, 5640, 6689, 6538, 6432, 6489, 6480, 6881, 6882, 2881, 4789, 4172, 29301, 756, 2656, 2796, 3304, 3308, 5533, 5345, 5688, 5784, 5895, 6212, 6213, 6302, 5644, 6530, 5635, 5635, 5636, 5693, 6603, 6694, 6692, 6603, 6603, 6694, 6692, 6603, 6612, 6726, 6726, 6727, 2713, 6748, 6780, 6803, 6809, 1619, 6823, 6824, 6834, 6625, 6836, 6799.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Recorder Hackett.—The Feople vs. John J. Lang and Thomas Dennon, arson; Same vs. Edward Stein, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Anthony Fay and Lous Kurz, grand larceny; Same vs. Anthony Fay and Lous Kurz, grand larceny; Same vs. Anthony Fay and Lous Kurz, grand larceny; Same vs. Francisco Decamia robbery; Same vs. Michael Roath, falso pretences; Same vs. Morbard H. Scott, grand larceny; Same vs. Francisco Decamia robbery; Same vs. Andrew Doolan, burglary; Same vs. Thomas Devine, grand larceny; Same vs. James Dore mus and Joseph Schoenover, grand larceny; Same vs. James Dore mus and Joseph Schoenover, grand larceny; Same vs. James Dore mus and Joseph Schoenover, grand larceny; Same vs. James Dore mus and Joseph Schoenover, grand larceny; Same vs. John McCarthy, forgery.

prayer was for discovery and an injunction, and that the judgment should be declared an asset of the firm. The bill was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, and it is here contended that this decision was an error; that, as the defendant was a citizen of Wisconsin, he was properly sued in the Leuisiana Circuit, the service of process having been made within the jurisdiction. The defendant in error maintains that, as Rigelow had become a bankrupt in Wisconsin and the proceedings were there pending, the bankruptey courts of that district alone had jurisdiction. B. F. Butler for the appellant and Messra Burant and Homer for the appeller.

appellant and Messra Burant and Homer for the appellee.

No. 155, Hall et al. vs. the United States, and one other case—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Minnesota.—These were suits against Hall, Collector of Internal Rayenue for the First Minnesots district, and his sureties for a deficit in his accounts. He plended a set-off of certain amounts paid deputy collectors and other expenses which, as alleged, had always previously been allowed, but which were now disallowed. The decision was that they were properly rejected and that the decision of the department was final. It is here contended that this decision was an error, inasmuch as that the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to allow for the services rendered in this case such a sum as is reasonable; that the sum claimed was reasonable, but was disallowed. Hence the Court will do what the head of the department should have done under the decision in the United States vs. McDaniel, 7 Peters, 11. Giffilian & Williams for plaintiff in error; E. B. Smith, Assistant attorney General, for the government.

No. 158, Propeller John Taylor vs. The New Jersey

States vs. McDaniel, 7 Peters, 11. Gilfillan & Williams for plaintiff in error; E. B. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, for the government.

No. 168. Propeller John Taylor vs. The New Jersey Transportation Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern district of Now York.—This was a case of collision on the Hudson River off pier 30, at the foot of Vesey street, between the propeller and the ferryboat John S. Darcy, belonging to the transportation company, October 31, 1867. The decree was for the appellee, the Court finding that the collision was wholly the fault of the John Taylor, because the courses of the two vessels, when first observed, were crossing, and the Taylor had the ferryboat on her starboard side; and it was her duty to have kept out of the way, and for that purpose to have put herself in a position to take the necessary steps in time. Its here insisted that the ferryboat was at fault for not stopping her engine long enough when coming out of her bertif to observe if her vourse was clear, that she might govern herself accordingly, and in giving a signal of her intention to come out ancad of the passing boat without first stopping to observe if such a thing was possible. C. Van Santwood for appellant and W. R. Beebe for appellee.

COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

THE LOUGHERY BROTHERS AGAIN UNDER AR-REST-A JEALOUS WOMAN'S REVENGE.

The counterfeiters of five cent nickel pieces who recently escaped from the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, have been recaptured, and are now in their old quarters. The prisoners are John and Thomas Loughery, brothers, both natives of Canada. It will be remem bered that the Lougherys were arrested last summer for manufacturing nickel five cent coins, which were of such excellent workmanship that hundreds of them passed undetected through the Sub-Treasury in New York. The counterfeiters were in league with one Philip Lewiniski, and carried on the business in a stable on Franklin avenue. The machinery seized by United States Marshal Harlow at the time the brothers Loughery were arrested was valued at \$10,000, and it is said that they had put in circulation about \$20,000 worth of the spurious coin before they fell into the clutches of the law. Lewiniski was indicted in conjunction with the Lougherys by the Grand Jury of the United States Court, and in the early part of December their case was called for trial before Judge Benedett, They were defended by General Catilin for two days, during which the case for the prosecution was very strong against the prisoners. On the third day Lewiniski was present, but his associates in crime had fied. On the night of December 7 the Loughery brothers cut a hole through the partition of the debtors' room, in which they were kept, and escaped. The counsel stated the case to the Court, but Judge Benedict ordered that the trial against them should proceed, and, in event of their being recaptured, it would only remain for the Court to pass the sentence of the law. Lewiniski was convicted and sentence to the Albany Penitentiary for a term of five years. States Marshal Harlow at the time the brothers Lough-

sentence of the law. Lewiniski was convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for a term of five years.

Large rewards were offered for their capture by the Sheriff, and the Marshal's officers were also energetic in their search. Keeper Stinson, of the jail, engaged a special detective to work on the case, and the companions and friends of the counterfeiters who lived in Brooklyn were kept under surveillance. It was finally ascertained that the men "wanted" were secreted in New York. They were traced to the "Mills House," corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, in this city. Jail Keeper Stinson, in company with officers Schultz, Cassidy and Evans, went on Saturday to the house, taking with them the prison van. They also obtained the assistance of the Twenty-first predict police. They entered the "Mills House" and gearched the rooms for the fugitives. It was found that room No. 13 was locked on the inside, and so Stinson told the proprietor of the house to open the door. The man said there was a sick person in that room and it would not do to disturb him. Stinson rapped three times on the door and the bar was removed cautiously by those on the inside. In a moment the officers from the jail were on the other side of the threshold and confronted the longhreys, John hid behind the door in his nightdress, while Thomas covered up his head with a quilt in the bed.

"The jig is up now," exclaimed John, and he shook hands with his captors. The two men then dressed themselves and quietly accompanied their captors to the van. They were then taken over to the prison in Brooklyn, where they were placed in cell No. 1, a rather damp apartment on the lower tier.

They attribute their capture to a woman with whom John had been intimate, but eventually discarded, and thereby excited her jealousy. The Lougherys say that when they escaped they walked from the jail to the Fulton ferry through the side streets in company with some men who had aided them to get out. They laugh at the vannted vigilance of the police

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.

James Reed and Edward Stroker were arrested yesterday and lodged in the Third precinct station at Jersey City on suspicion of being implicated in the daring burglary and safe breaking at Schroeder's grocery store, corner of Newark and Chestnut avenues. This was the most daring burglary perpetrated in Jersey City for many months. The powder explosion in the safe was heard by several neighbors, yet a young man who is in the employ of Schroeder, and who was sleeping directly in the rear of the store, says that he heard no noise, as he slept soundly. A more public location for so hazardous an exploit could hardly have been selected.

SABBATH ROWDYISM AND MAYHEM.

The feud that has long existed between what are known as the First and the Sixth ward gangs in Jersey City culminated in a sanguinary fight vesterday Terry McCue, of the Sixth, and James Reilly and John Connolly, of the First, had been ca rousing through saloons during Saturday night. About seven o'clock yesterday morning they went into Dickinson's saloon, on Montgomery street, and a dispute arose over the payment for drinks. Connolly told McCue that the latter was "no good," and the opinion was indersed by Reilly. McCue clinched with Reilly, and both foll on the sidewalk. During the souffle Reilly lost a large piece of his right ear, which McCue was seen spitting out. It was picked up by a newsboy, who gave it to the police. McCue then rushed at Connolly and tried to bite his ear off also, but Conolly managed to get out of his reach. McCue remained master of the field till the police swooped down and arrested him and Reilly, the latter showing signs of distress and bleeding profusely. He is a brother of the notorious Phil Reilly, who is under indictment for the murder of Livingstone, but who made his escape from Jersey City on the night of the murder and is still at large. rousing through saloens during Saturday night. About

MANGLED ON THE RAIL.

At an early hour yesterday morning a man was knocked down and run over at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, by a freight train belonging to the New York and New Haven Ralfroad. He ceived a compound complicated fracture of the femur and humerus and was also terribly mangled. The flesh was so lacerated that the pulsation of the femoral artery was so lacerated that the pulsation of the femoral artery could be readily felt, Surgeon Andrews was summoned and applied a terniquet above the bleeding wounds, but the man died five minutes after his admission to Bellevue Hospital. Upon his person was found a diamond stud and ring, heavy gold watch, chain and sleeve buttons and \$40 in money. His body was afterward recognized as that of John D. O'Shea, in the employ of Alderman Pettigrew, street contractor. He was about forty years old, unnarried and resided at No. 187 East Thirtieth street. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

CRISPIN GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having noticed in the public press assertions calcu-

lated to mislead the public mind in reference to existing difficulties between ourselves and the firm of Hannon & Redish, we would ask sufficient space in your valuable journal to place our grievances before your readers. In reply to the statement that we have UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, Feb. 29, 1878.
The following additional cases were heard in the United States Supreme Court on Friday:

No. 11. Burbank vs. Bigelow—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern district of Louisana.—In this case Burbank, whose of Thomas S. Burbank, much Bigelow, a citizen of Wisconsin, alleging that her husband and Bigelow were partners in business, and that Bigelow had brought suit and recovered against machinery, we emphatically deny it, and, on the contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that under the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty was not to resist reduction or denal for or organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that interest contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that interest contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that interest contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that interest contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty such that interest contrary, our organization has never resisted the introduction of machinery. The present difficulty is not to easist reduction of machinery. The present difficulty sample of machinery. The present diffi struck against machinery, we emphatically deny it, and,

THE DYNAMITE HORROR.

The Strange Story of Thomas' Wife.

Her Ignorance of His Early History.

WAS THE FIEND A MONOMANIAC?

As was announced in the HERALD, the steamer Wieland brought from Europe on her last trip the widow of Thomas, whose dynamite plot resulted so disastrously at Bromerhaven. At the time a HERALD reporter called upon her and an interview was arof Thomas and his antecedents and to make whatever statements might tend to establish his somewhat involved identity. She received the reporter, and in reply to his questions touching her husband, she corroborated the statements published in the HEBALD'S London letter. She said:—
"To me he was always known as William Thomson.

Under that name he married me and by it he was known to all the acquaintances he made on the Continent. He seemed averse to speaking much of his early life, but he gave me to understand that he was born in Brooklyn and that his people lived in Petersburg, Va. His father, he said, was English, his mother Scotch, and of her I have frequently heard him speak in terms of the greatest affection and reverence. Once, however, he told me that his name was Alexander, and that he was led to conceal it from his being engaged in blockade running at the time of the war. He always spoke of the sea and of military life as if he had been conversant with them, but I fancy his knowledge of both was somewhat

them, but I fancy his knowledge of both was somewhat superficial. Of his means and resources I knew little, He was never engaged in any business to my knowledge, but I am led to believe that he had a passion for speculating. At one time I remember his showing me \$75,000 in bonds, but that was the only instance of his giving me an inkling of the resources he commanded."

THOMAS' HARITS AND DISPOSITION.

Speaking of Thomas' habits and disposition his wife said:—"He was essentially a man of quiet disposition. Most of his time was spent at home, and he seemed to delight in nothing so much as chatting and playing with his children. He was very proud, made few acquaintances, and aithough jovial in company he always preserved a strict decorum and reserve. He was no drinker, nor did he smoke much, and I never remember having seen signs of intoxication upon him."

remember having seen signs of intolication upon him."

From the subsequent conversation the reporter was led to believe that Thomas' actions and likings during the ten years of his married life in many instances savored of insanity. His passion for perusing sonsational stories of murder and havoe, his morbid appetite for tales of blood, and the unaccountable longing for sones of carnige, which prompted him to look for war details with anxiety and to visit battle fields from whose horrors the bravest might shrink, all seemed to indicate that Thomas was essentially a monomaniac. His wife states that during the France-Prussian war he conceived a most bitter and unaccountable harred for the Germans. At times he would utter the wildest denunciations of them, and, when excited, would make the maddest threats and express toward them the deepest detestation.

tion.

SHE MRETS THE MYSTERIOUS MAN.

Mrs. Thomas gave the following story of her life from the time of meeting her husband:—During the summer of 1865 Mrs. Thomas, then a young gri, was stopping at a little country village in Illinois. It is a quiet, sequestered spot, shut off from the world by great tracts of woodland and ranges of hills which, from the advantages they offered sportsmen, drew together quite a number of foreign pleasure-seekersy. The population of the place was made up principally of French and Germans, and only an occasional American ever so-journed at it very long. During her residence here there came to the house at which she was boarding an English looking gentieman suffering from rheumajourned at it very long. During her residence here there came to the house at which she was boarding an English looking gentieman suffering from rheumatism. He was tail, broad shouldered, with a ruddy complexion and a profusion of light brown hair. This man was Thomas. Why he came there he did not divulge, but hinted to the young girl into whose company he was necessarily thrown that he had been a blockade runner and was now seeking concealment in this out-of-the-way place. Their acquamtance ripened, and in the autumn of the year she became his wife. They first took up their abode in St. Louis and lived there for a while, Thomas devoting himself entirely to his bride and forming no associations outside his notel. All this time he talked incessantly about his adventures in the war, often expressing a fear that pursuers whom he dreaded would get upon his track. At night, too, his sleep was troubled, and he frequently started up, exclaiming that the dagger of an assassin had been at his throat. One night in the middle of winter, while all the residents of the hotel were asleep, there came a knock at the door, which Thomas rose from his hed to answer. In a moment he came back, hurriedly dressed himself, and, without any caphanation, departed. Days passed away, and Mrs. Thomas neither saw nor heard anything of her absent husband, until the thought that he had deserted her began to dawn upon her. She waited patiently, however, and one day he came back as suddenly as he had departed, and to the hat he had harrowly escaped with his life and that she must prepare to leave St. Louis at once. That afternoon they took the train for New York and travelled day and night in the most severe weather till they reached it. So intense had been the cold and so exhaustive the excitement of the trip that Mrs. Thomas had to be conveyed to her hotel in an almost numb condition, and had to have restoratives applied immediately on her arrival. But no delay would be suffered. The steamer Hermann, of the Bremen line, immediately on her arrival. But no delay would be suffered. The steamer Hermann, of the Bremen line, was to sail in a couple of days, and on her they left for Europe on the 18th of January, 1866. After a twelve days' passage they reached Bremen, and from it proceeded to Dresden, where they resided several months. was to sail in a couple of days, and on her they left for Europe on the 13th of January, 1866. After a twelve days' passage they reached Bremen, and from it proceeded to Dresden, where they resided several months. Once in Europe the lear of some impending danger seemed to leave Thomas, and he became the bluff, jovali fellow which the acquaintances he made there have since described him to be. Most of his time was spent at home, and he delighted to visit all points of interest about the city and its suburbs in the company of his wile and to describe them with a truthfulness and facility which must have been the result of very extensive reading. While here he joined the American Club, and became a favorite with most of the members, his genial humor and a generosity which always distinguished him recommending him to them all. At this time the Austrian war was drawing to a close, and day after day Thomas occupied himself only with the newspapers. Before this and during his residence in America nothing so pleased him as a perusal of the papera, and for narratives of murders, buttles and sudden death he had a special zest. So absorbed would he become at times in this reading that he would lose control of himself and rave about scenes of bloodshed described in it as though he were mad. When the accounts of the last battles of the Austrian war got into print a sudden desire sized Thomas to visit these tieds of carnage, and while his wife was still suffering from illness and grief for the loss of a child he caused her to ride in his company along the route the contending armies had taken in the last campaign. Over every field where the havo had been greatest they went, and, although the man evinced a wish to conceal from his wife some of the horrors spread along the way, he seemed to gleat over the awing lights and to be oblivious to anything but them. Very hurried preparations had been made for this strange journey, and so when they passed through districts where the villages had been burned and the fields devastated t

on the door, and a voice she recognized as her husband's threatening and swearing. She opened the door and, he came into the room, flushed, angry, and with a strange, wild look in his face she had never seen before. From that time he loot his good humor, avoided his friends and sat apart, gloomy, taciturn, and disposed to resent any disturbance whatever. His children, too, whom he had formerly delighted to fondie, were now neglected, and no effort of his wife's could dispel his settled melancholy. He was also subject to fits of dizzness, and when questioned about it said he had had a touch of substroke, but would soon recover, and entreated to be left to his own thoughts. A marked characteristic of his at this time was his aversion to people for whom he had formerly had a great liking. Time and again he axycensed his feelings toward them with a pasof his at this time was his aversion to people for whom he had formerly had a great liking. Time and again he expressed his feelings toward them with a passionate excreed the feelings toward them with a passionate excreed the feelings toward them with a passionate excreed the feelings toward them his speech was most violent and abusive. Saddenly, however, he became more cheerful, and announced his intention of going to America again. He made the necessary preparations and took passage for England. For a while histers came from him dated from different hotels, and then correspondence suddenly ceased. Time passed and Mrs Thomas in her little house near Dreader vannly awaited scene hews of the absentee. Her money was aimost all expended, and, fiving among strange people, she knew not what resource to seek. Telegrams sent by her to England were unanswered and lears of some dreadful accident began to force them to duction.

Several of the authorities. For an eviduation, she had been troduction from her husband, announcing his arrival in America and deciaring his intention of speedily returning.

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Several of the requestion of the distinct at its own the reporter called and with confidence to the introduction of speedily returning.

for a moment, and then cast himself beside her, weeping like a child. In answer to her inquiries he said in a strange, rambling way, "Oh, how Flonged for this moment! I was in the house all last night."

"That could not be," said his wife; "the doors were

this moment! I was in the house all last night."

"That could not be," said his wife; "the doors werd locked and bolted."

"Well, I was about it," he replied. "I walked around it again and again."

Mrs. Thomas endeavored to dismiss such a fancy from his head, and he at last admitted that he had not been there, but had seen everything in imagination just as if ne were. For a few weeks he remained about the houses displaying some of his former cheerfulness and frequently laughing and chatting with the childer. His wife rejoiced at this improvement in his health and disposition and tried to believe that he had resumed his old course of life again, when one stormy night he burst into her room muffled to the throat and with the rain streaming from his garmonis.

"I did not want to grieve you by teling you," he said, in a voice that trembled with excitement; "but I have to go away for a week or two."

She began to weep as she parted from him, when he turned and whispered, "I must go now, but this wilk be the last time."

He went away, and in a few days came letters from him dated at Bremen and Bremerhaven. The language of these missives was strangely rambling, the words misspelled, and traces of tears blurring the ink on every page. These indications of a troubled mind seemed portentous to Mrs. Thomas. She felt a presentinent that something dreadful was going to happen, and day after day looked for news from her husband. For a long time she heard nothing of him, till one day there came a telegram from the North Lloyd Steamship tompany addressed to "Mrs. Thomas," and bearing this despatch.—

"I am sick. Come on here."

"I am sick. Come on here.

"I am sick. Come on here.

"I am sick. Come on here.

"Through the misdirection of the envelope she waf not sure at first that it came from her husband. So she telegraphed to the steamship company to inquire and they sear a detective to Bresden to bring her up to Bremerhaven. She had heard about the great explosion there and fancied for a while that her husband had been standing by and sustained some injury, but the do; tective, while concealing the facts of the case, intimated that Thomas had been wounded by his own hand. This intelligence increased her anxiety and dismay, and served to divert her attention from the curious crowd which gathered at every station on the route to see her, and it made her unmindful of their servainy.

On reaching Bremerhaven another detective awaited her, whose attendance, she imagined, had been secured by the kind forethought of her husband. While waiting on the platform for a cab she was surprised to behold a vast concourse of people, apparently expecting some public demonstration and crowding all the streets and byways which opened on the main thoroughfare. Soon over the faces of the multitude a look of pity passed as there moved into view a long train of hearses, stretching far up the avenue, which, she was told, bore to the grave the victims of the explosion. The sorrow depicted on the faces of relatives who followed the sad cortége moved her womanly heart, and the tears of the wife were shed in pity for the victims. For a while she says she was unable to realize or comprehend what she had heard. In a state of suppor she first heard the awful story of Thomas' crime. For a while she says she was unable to realize or comprehend what she had heard. In a state of suppor she first heard the awful story of Thomas' crime. For a while she says she was unable to realize or comprehend what she had heard. In a state of suppor she had barely strength to answer the questions put her. On asking to see, her husband the officials at first demurred, and alterward agreed to an interview only i quired it he knew her he pressed her hand tightly and strove, but in vain, to speak. For a few moments Mrs. Thomas was allowed to remain by the dying man, and soon after she was led away he breathed his last. They began a series of examinations by both magnitrates and curious persons of no official standing, coupled with suggestions from the German press which the Americas residents feit called upon to resent, until, wearied by this kind of persecution and longing to secure retirement from the unenviable publicity into which she had been brought, Mrs. Thomas came to America.

Figure 1. The property of the property

been brought, Mrz. Thomas came to America.

PENNILESS WIDOWNGOD.

At present she is residing in New York with her four children, from whom she has sedulously concealed the knowledge of their father's crime and death. Left utterly penniless in her widowhood, it was only by the munificence of the American residents in Germany that she was enabled to pay the expenses of the voyage, and she is now without any resources whatever. A lady friend of hers, who met her on the Centiment and keenly appreciates the position of a woman of redinement such as Mrs. Thomas is, exposed to penury after a life of affinence, has suggested the propriety of making a public appeal for sympathy, as the Americans on the Continent did, in order to enable the widow and mother to support the little ones, whom she shrinks from intrusting to an eleemosynary institution.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

SURANCE MEN' THINK OF IT.

As public interest has been drawn to the necessity of securing a more adequate water supply since the occurrence of the Broadway confiagration, and as some of the lowntown insurance companies were directly interested in procuring facilities for more readily extinguishing fire, a HERALD reporter yesterday called upon some gentlemen connected with the insurance interest to hear their opinions concerning the best methods of increasing the water supply of the city and of guarding against any fires that may occur. Several gentlemen stated that they were led to believe that the city mains were quite unequal to supply the demand upon them in case of any emergency. They thought that the old mains have been materially injured by corrosion and that the ulation of matter in them had consid impaired their capacity. They were inclined to be lieve that when the old mains were laid no allowance was made for the size which buildings have lately assamed and for the drain upon the mains which so large a distribution of hydrants and water pumps has necessitated. Nor was the susceptibility of hydrants to become frozen and clogged with ice taken into consideration. An immediate want was to be supplied at the time, and subsequent contingencies were not looked to. They said that some commercial buildings in which are kept large stores of valuable merchandise could not be reached by water in the event of a fire occurring in their interior. Among others they instanced Siewart's, Claffin's Nos. 191 and 103 Duane street, Nos. 70 and 72 Reade street, Nos. 328, 328 and 339 Bruadway, the avera story sugar house Nos. 68 and 70 Washington street and the building extending from 539 to 655 Broadway.

Nos. 68 and 70 Washington street and the building extending from 630 to 655 Broadway.

THE PROPRIETY OF INSURING THESE BUILDINGS against loss has been a matter which the insurance companies have long debated. Some time since the Board of Underwriters held a meeting and appointed a committee to devise means for remedying the lack of water facilities; but, until spurred into activity by the late fire, no important action was taken. Now, however, they have awakened to the necessity of urging a consideration of the matter upon the city authorities, and have resolved to investigate such plans as may be offered for increasing the water supply of the city.

The members of the Underwriters' Committee seem to have agreed upon the adoption of the Holly Water Works Company's system as the one best calculated to meet the wants of the community. By this arrangement a constant pressure upon the water is produced, which will drive a flood upon the loftiest structures. It is proposed to divide the city into four districts, so arranged that in three of them in case of extraordinary emergency, by opening valves in the engine houses, a full supply of salt water can be had from the North and East rivers. These, however, need not be used until the Croton water is exhausted, as a direct pressure can be put upon every main in the several districts until their supply fails. The plan proposed is to place a set of engines near the Croton dam and an intermediate set between it and the reservoir, by which the water can be forced to its fullest speed, instead of howing with its own current, as it does now. The Holly Water Works Company have in preparation a very full and accurate account of the water supply, to gether with proposed remedies, which, when completed, it is said, will proclaim for the Holly system the torlow in gadvantagos:—

ing advantages ng advantages:—

First—A more positive protection against fire by the facilities offered for throwing water any distance likely to be required by the exigencies of any possible confingration.

Second—A full and adequate water supply for all domestic manufacturing and healthful purposes.

Third—A more economical use of water for fire purposes by the application of greater and more direct power for throw-

Fifth—Great saving in the destruction of property by the immediate exhinguishing of fire.

South—A further economy of Croten water by using salt water in see of emergency in whatever district a free may occur, and only during its continuance.

South—Advantages to be derived from a proposed independent supply of salt water by separate mains for free purposes and for cleaning the streets, the mains to be laid at distances that admit the water's reaching all points likely to be in danger of configuration.

Eighth—An economy in the cost of distribution by increased facilities.

citities.

Nich.—The Holly hydrants are so arranged that 200 feet lines hose are colled in each of them, and can be used by olice or citizens before the arrival of the engine. of hier hose are collect the arrival of the engine.

To further facilitate the saving of water the Holly self-closing faucet, it is suggested, should be attached to every hydrant, so as to regulate the supply and reduce the waste of water. Another advantage is the automatic action of the water, which, being incompressible, gives on its lowering in the mains a signal to the engineer to increase the pressure at his engines. For purposes of experiment the Holly Company proposes to give a practical test of its system in any designated district at its own expense, the cest of work to be paid for only if it performs the requirements of the authorities. For an evidence of the practical utility of their system the Holly Company refer to Rochester and Bangor, Me, in which cities no two automating buildings have been consumed since its introduction.

troduction.

Several of the gentlemen interested in insurance on whom the reporter called said they looked forward with confidence to the introduction of the system; and stated that all they require of the Common Council are engine houses at the Battery, the foot of Grand and Canal streets and at the outlet of Central Park to perfect the introduction of what they regarded as a those control of the control of